



Tarborough,

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1830.

The Tariff, &c.—A letter from the Hon. Robert Potter appears in the United States Telegraph, in which, alluding to the Hon. Jesse Speight's Speech on the Tariff, and the remarks of several editors thereon, he says: "I could not acquiesce in the erroneous statements alluded to above, from which it would seem that North-Carolina had been treated with contumely here, nor am I willing that it should be believed in North-Carolina, that it could be done with impunity." To which Gen. Speight replied, through the same medium, re-affirming that the majority in Congress had "treated the resolution from North-Carolina with contumely and disrespect," and observing: "I can only express my regret that Mr. Potter before he took upon himself the task of censor of the press, had not enabled me to give him, personally, the views here presented; which I am bound to believe would have prevented the publication of his attack or this reply." Mr. Potter rejoined, stating that "the answer of Mr. Speight substantiates all the facts set forth in my communication. I have no interest in noticing the arguments by which he attempts to prove that these facts warranted the statement heretofore made by him."

We are pleased to see this subject agitated, for we were somewhat apprehensive that the sentiments of the people of North-Carolina were not correctly understood abroad. The editorial fraternity in this State have now taken it in hand, and appearances indicate that it will be fully discussed. The Newbern Sentinel, and the Spectator, the only papers published in Gen. Speight's district, on this subject as well as most others are directly at variance, the first affirming and the other denying that the General correctly represents the sentiments of his constituents; and, from the remarks of several editors, we infer that an equal diversity of opinion generally prevails in other parts of the State. It is somewhat remarkable, however, that those attached to the same political party with the General, generally approve his sentiments, while those on the other side contend that his views are not in accordance with those of the people. We humbly conceive that a decided majority of the people of this State agree with the General, that "we want no disunion"—that "the wish of the South is to cherish unimpaired the principles of the Constitution, venerate its sanctity, and to hand it down to posterity unimpaired"—and that "from the cruel and unprecedented treatment the South has received, she would be justifiable in throwing her ports open, and declaring the Tariff unconstitutional." But, whether this is the most prudent and effectual method to rid themselves of this "bill of abominations," and whether this is the most auspicious period for adopting such a harsh remedy, are questions which we hope and trust the final proceedings of the present Congress may make it unnecessary for them to determine. The vote on the reduction of the duties on tea and coffee, and other proceedings in Congress, show conclusively that the Tariff policy is still unsettled; until they are satisfied that it is fixed, we feel confident that neither North-Carolina, nor either of her Southern sisters, will be arrayed in opposition to the laws of the General Government. Nevertheless, we doubt not but the people of this State will unhesitatingly yield the meed of approbation to Gen. Speight, for the eloquent, fearless, and correct manner in which on this subject he has represented them.

The Tariff.—The Legislature of Louisiana have passed resolu-

tions declaratory of the constitutionality of the Tariff. They passed the Senate unanimously, and the House of Representatives with only seven dissentient voices.

CONGRESS.

SENATE—On the 3d inst. the bill for the graduation of the public lands was taken up on motion of Mr. Benton—ayes 21, noes 13; when Mr. Benton spoke at length in its favor; and when the question, on ordering it to be engrossed, was about to be taken, Mr. Benton moved to lay it on the table until the following day, as the Senate was not then full. This motion was agreed to.

On the 4th, the bill to reorganize the Navy of the United States was taken up and considered.

On the 5th, the bill to graduate the price of public lands was taken up, and, after undergoing various amendments, in which the donation clause to, and the reductions in price below 75 cents per acre, to actual settlers, were stricken out, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, yeas 24, nays 22. The bill, as it stands now, has reduced the price one dollar an acre to the general purchaser, and 75 cents per acre to the actual settler.

On the 6th, Mr. Dickerson, from the committee to which had been referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the disposal of the surplus revenue of the nation after the payment of the national debt, reported a bill for the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

On the 7th, the bill for the reorganization of the Navy, was discussed and laid on the table, with the understanding that it be taken up the next day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—On the 1st inst. the bill introduced by Mr. Cambreleng, on the subject of the navigation laws, was again considered. Mr. McDuffie made an unsuccessful motion to take up the bill for the relief of Mrs. Decatur, the lady of the late Com. Decatur, which it will be recollected was laid upon the table at an early period of the session—the proposition was rejected by a vote of 104 to 68.

On the 3d inst. Mr. McDuffie, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to authorize the appointment of an additional number of clerks in the Treasury and War departments, and for other purposes; which was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

On the 4th, Mr. Wickliffe, reported a bill from the select committee appointed in pursuance of a resolution of the House, upon the subject of providing, in order to prevent accidents in steamboats, under certain penalties, for the strength and fitness of the machinery (and in particular of the boilers) attached to steam vessels, and respecting the skill and experience of the engineers entrusted with their management. It was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

On the 5th, the bill to regulate certain import duties was taken

up in a committee of the whole, and discussed until the rising of the committee. Mr. Buchanan submitted to the House a bill in lieu of that of Mr. Mallary, which was ordered to be printed.

On the 6th, Mr. White, of New York, offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a variety of information of great interest, with respect to our foreign commerce.

On the 7th, the impost duties' bill was taken up and discussed.

Congress.—From present indications, we should believe, that Congress, instead of rising on the 17th, will sit until the end of May. The House of Representatives, in addition to other important matters, has before it the Tariff question in various shapes; while the Senate, besides Legislative business, has yet, we presume, a long list of appointments to get thro'. Whatever else may be left undone, we hope the bill reducing the duties on tea, coffee, &c. which has passed one House, may, before they adjourn, receive the sanction of the other...*Pct. Times.*

From Washington.—A correspondent of the New-York Evening Post, under date 1st instant, writes as follows:

"The finance committee of the Senate has recommended the reduction of the duty on salt to ten cents the bushel, (half the present duty,) as an amendment to the tea and coffee bill. It is very doubtful whether this can pass the Senate. I say doubtful, for it will be a close vote. Should it reach the House, the vote there will also be a close one. The chances therefore are, on the whole, against this reduction: but I do not now consider the amendment as at all likely to hazard the passing of the tea and coffee bill, in any event."

Defalcation.—The public have long been apprised of the removal of Col. James Robertson from the office of Collector of the port of Petersburg, and that we gave it as our opinion, that he owed his removal to his extreme political violence. We now learn with regret, that Col. R. is a defaulter to a considerable amount, process having been served upon him some time last week, at the suit of the United States, for about \$25,000. We forbear commenting.

Old Dominion.

Political.—The Ohio State Bulletin, published at the seat of government in that State, says:—"We have never heard, since the days of coffin handbills and militia documents, of such a load of pamphlets and speeches from Washington, as are crowding the mail bags through this country. We are informed that there are about two bushels of Webster's speeches which pass this office daily under the frank of members of Congress."

Sporting Intelligence.—The races at New-Market, near Petersburg, Va. commenced on Tuesday, 4th inst. First day, a sweepstake, \$200, for 3 year old fillies, was won at two heats by Wm. R.

Johnson's b. f. beating two others. Second day, Proprietor's purse, \$300, two mile heats, was taken at two heats by W. R. Johnson's s. h. Havoc, beating five others. Third day, Jockey Club purse, \$600, four mile heats, was won at two heats by Thos. D. Watson's b. m. Polly Hopkins, beating W. R. Johnson's Collier, T. Branch's Caswell, and J. S. Garrison's Gabriella—Time, first heat, 8min. 19sec.—second heat, 3m. 20s. Course very heavy.

Tree Hill Races, near Richmond, Va. commenced on Tuesday, 27th ult. First day, a sweepstake and a poststake were run for—the first was won by Mr. Harrison's colt, the latter by Mr. Watson's horse. Second day, Proprietor's purse, \$300, two mile heats, was taken at three heats by W. R. Johnson's s. h. Collier, beating five others. Third day, Jockey Club purse, \$1000, four mile heats, was taken at two heats by W. Wynn's Kate Kearney, beating W. R. Johnson's Havoc, J. M. Botts's Mischief, and H. Davis's Sally Hornet—the race was not so interesting as expected—time not given.

Newbern Bank.—The Halifax Advocate says: "We learn that the Branch Bank at this place, is to be discontinued after the 1st of July." The Branch Bank at Charlotte is also to be closed, as soon as practicable.

More Steamboat disasters.—On the 22d ult. as the Tally-ho was proceeding down the Cumberland river, near Dover, one of her boilers burst, killing a sailor and a negro, and so terribly scalding the engineer, Mr. Sturdevant, that he died in a few hours.

On the 26th, the Caledonia, on her way from New-Orleans, nine miles below New Madrid, burst her boiler—9 persons were killed and missing, 7 badly wounded, and 8 slightly so. She had on board 50 cabin and 400 deck passengers.

From the Washington (N. C.) Times, May 8.

The publication of the Times, has been delayed by accidents beyond the control of the Editor. He has now, however, the pleasure of informing his subscribers that his arrangements are at length completed; and he now stands prepared, as far as his limited abilities allow, either to amuse or instruct them.

Several papers have heretofore been established in this place, each of which, for want of patronage, maintained but a sickly existence for a while, and then languished and died. Such, perhaps, may be the fate of the Times: novelty may fill our sails for a while, with a prosperous gale, fair, as deceitful, and then, like our predecessors, leave us to silence and forgetfulness. Our silence may be realized, but we hope for the best; we cannot believe that in this enlightened age, this period of refinement and universal reading, that the inhabitants of this Town, and this section of country, will not extend a fostering hand to the only literary journal published amongst them.